

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 215 822 (13) A

(43) Date of A publication 27.09.1989

(21) Application No 8902592.8

(22) Date of filing 06.02.1989

(30) Priority data

(31) 8802734

8809946

(32) 06.02.1988

27.04.1988

(33) GB

(51) INT CL' F41C 17/08

(52) UK CL (Edition J) F3C CPA

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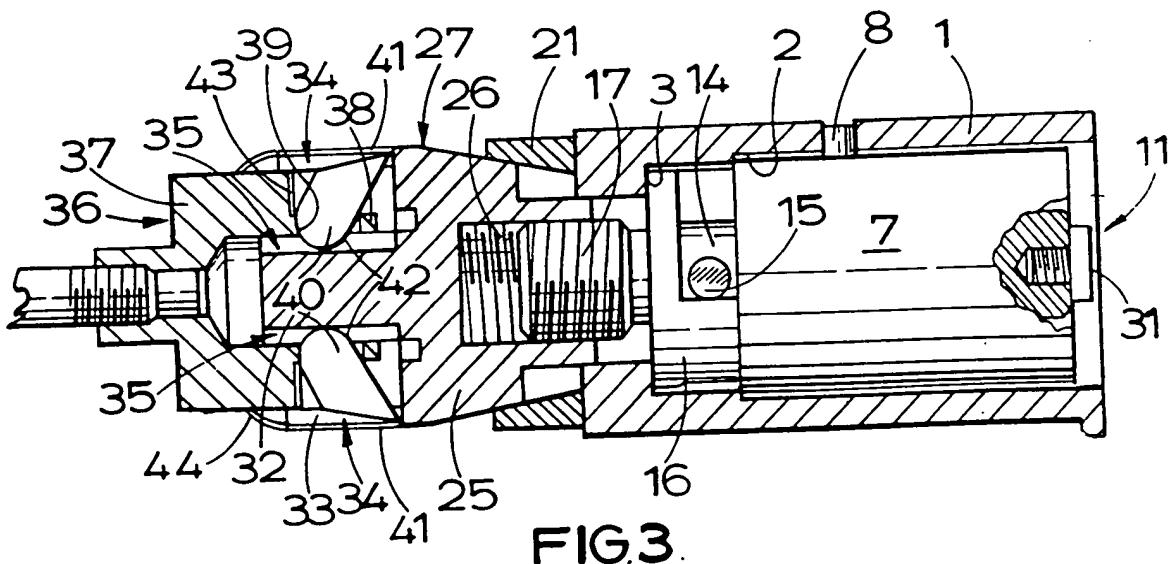
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(54) Locking device for firearms

(57) A device for insertion in the cartridge chamber of a firearm, e.g. a shotgun to prevent unauthorised use employs a key-operated lock (7) which is rotated to cause, through a screw-thread, axial movement of an operating member (25) with tapered surfaces which causes expansion of another component (21) having convergent surfaces, so as to engage tightly against the walls of the chamber. The key is used both to unlock the lock and to rotate the operating member. If an attempt is made to drive the device out from the barrel end there can be teeth (40) which spread apart to bite into the walls of the chamber.

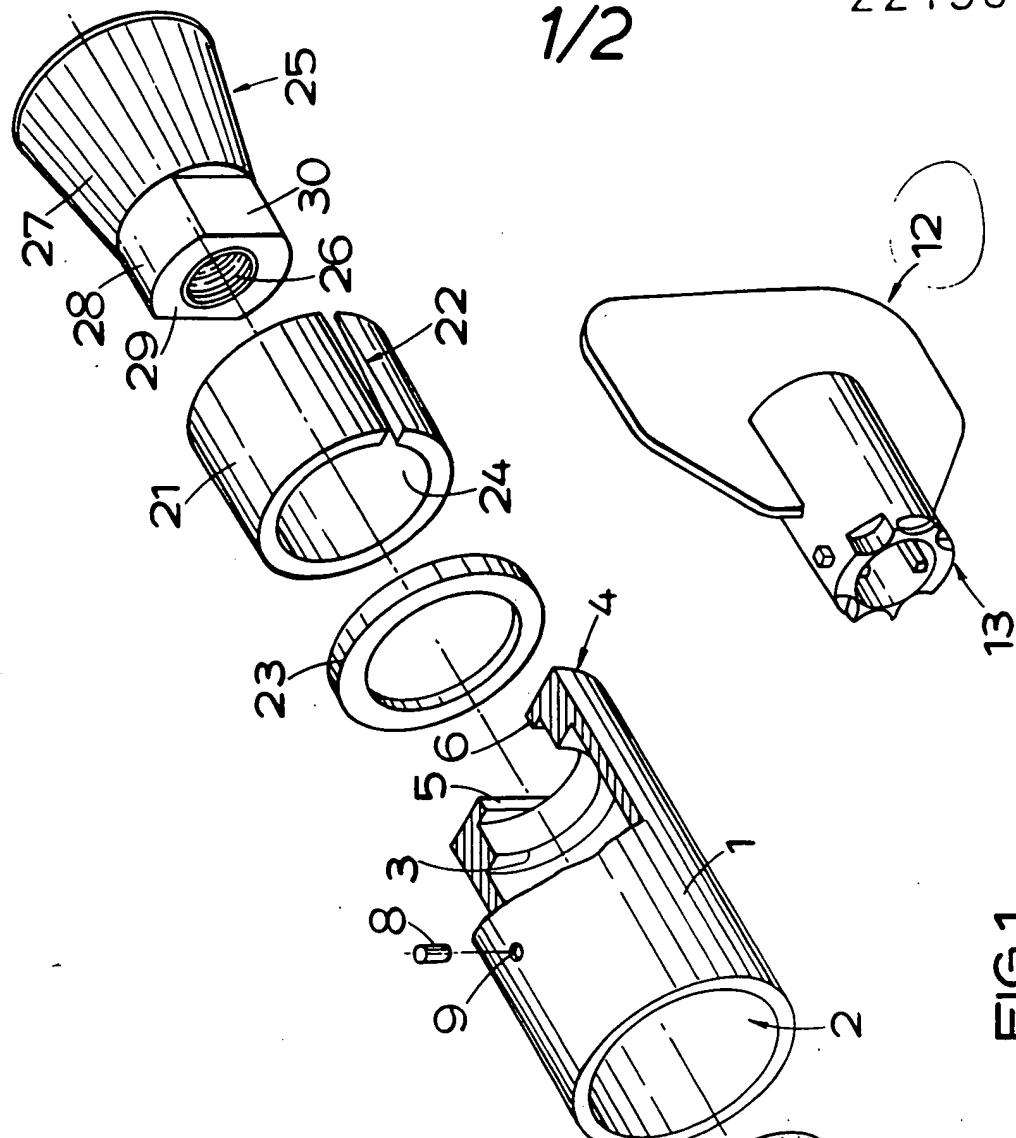


At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

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FIG

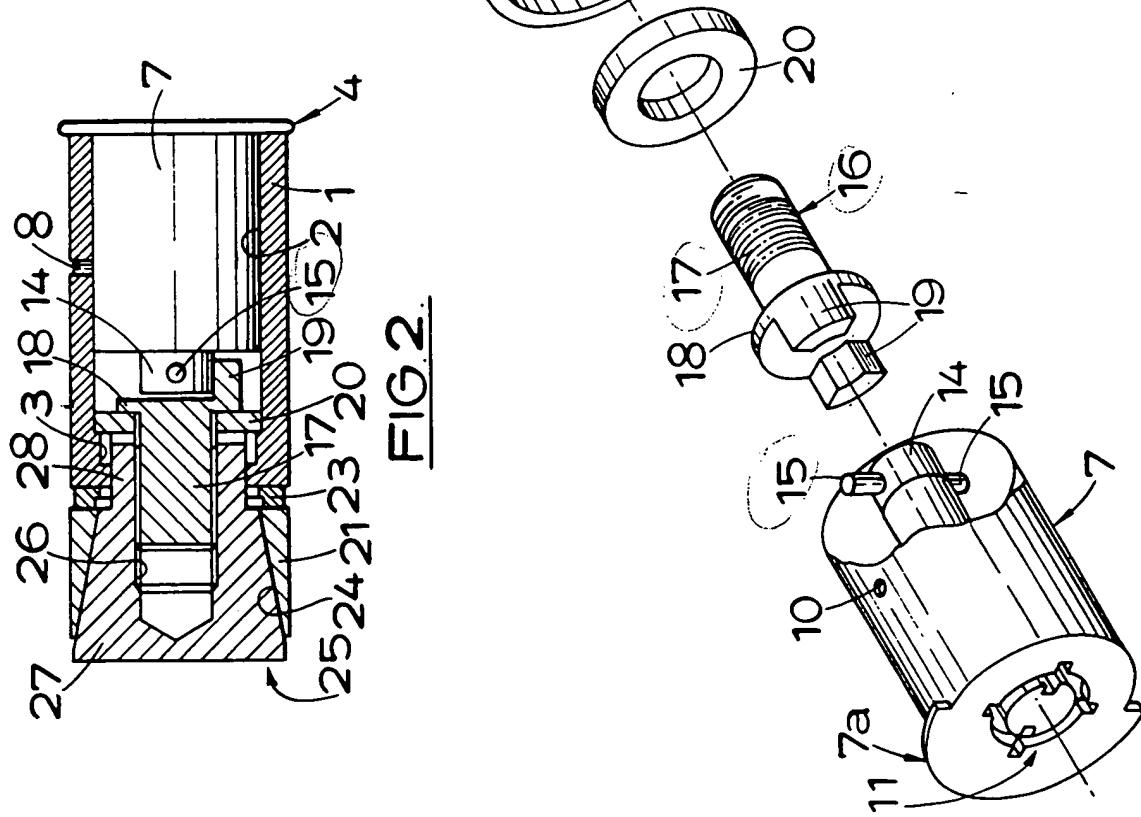


FIG. 2.

LOCKING DEVICE FOR FIREARMS

This invention is concerned with a locking device for firearms, the device being of elongate form for axial insertion into an elongate chamber of a firearm, and comprising adjustment means located at a distal end of the device, locking means comprising opposed radially movable locking portions having respective mutually convergent inner surfaces, and operating means which is axially translatable into engagement with the said mutually convergent surfaces by the said adjustment means to move the locking portions outwards into engagement with the wall of the chamber and thereby prevent removal of the device from the chamber.

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The term 'firearm' as used herein is intended to include shotguns, rifles and pistols for example.

Such a locking device for use with shotguns is already known from UK Patent Specification No. 2 143 623 A. However, this known device is really only suitable to prevent accidental misuse since it is relatively easy for an unauthorised person to remove the device.

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Other proposals on these lines are disclosed in U.S. Patent Specification No. 2 530 560, 3 765 115, 3 768 189 and 4 266 356. Another British proposal is disclosed in U.K. Patent Specification 2 044 417, although in this case the lock is for the ejection port rather than the chamber.

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Thus it is clear that there have been several proposals for putting a firearm out of action by inserting a body into the barrel or chamber. However, it is evident that, as far as is known, none of them

According to a further feature of the invention a locking device of the kind specified in the opening paragraph above is distinguished by the presence of tooth elements which are normally carried in a retracted position but which are arranged to move radially outwardly to engage the walls of the chamber upon application of force axially to the proximal end of the device.

This gives the added security, though at the cost of damage to the walls of the chamber. Although this damage would render the firearm useless to the owner, it would also render it useless to the thief.

The invention will now be exemplified in the following description to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a locking device for a shotgun in accordance with the invention,

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through the assembled device.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section through a modified locking device for a shotgun in accordance with the invention in its normal state, and

Figure 4 is similar view of the device of Figure 3 installed in the chamber of a shotgun after an attempt has been made to remove it by force.

A cylindrical locking collar 21 containing a single axial split 22 is located at the proximal end of the casing 1. The outer diameter of the collar 21 is substantially the same as that of the casing 1, from 5 which it is separated by a thrust washer 23. As best shown in Fig 2, the internal surface 24 of the collar 21 is of frusto-conical configuration, converging towards the distal end of the device. The collar 21 and thrust washer 23 are supported by an operating 10 member 25 which has an internally threaded bore 26 at its distal end to receive the threaded portion 17 of shaft member 16. The proximal end portion 27 of the operating member 25 forms a head of frusto-conical shape, the taper of which matches that of the internal 15 surface of collar 21 with which it is engaged. The distal end portion 28 of the operating member is generally cylindrical and has opposed flats 29, 30 enabling it to be non-rotatably received between flanges 5, 6 of the casing 1.

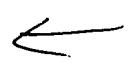
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It will be observed in Fig 2 that the proximal end of the operating member 25 projects a short distance beyond the collar 21.

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In use, the device is slid axially into the cartridge chamber of a shotgun until the flange 7a abuts the outer end of the chamber. The key 12 is inserted into the keyhole 11 and used to rotate the spigot 14 which in turn rotates the shaft member 16 via pins 15 and lugs 19. The threaded portion 17 is thus screwed into the operating member 25 which is thus translated in a distal direction. In so doing the wedging action of the tapered head 27 within the collar 21 causes the collar to radially expand into frictional 30 engagement with the walls of the shotgun chamber, thereby locking the device firmly in place. Any 35

transmission device such as an Allen key engagable with the head of the shaft member to permit a high torque to be exerted on the locking collar. The second part may comprise the security lock with the 5 lugs 19 being notched to engage with the pins 15 thereby precluding access to the first part by the torque transmission device.

The device shown in Figures 3 and 4 has a 10 considerable amount in common with that of Figures 1 and 2 but some additional features, to be described later. The same reference numerals are used where appropriate. As in the earlier embodiment there is a 15 cylindrical casing 1 which has an internal bore 2 with an internal step or shoulder 3 adjacent to its proximal end. A proprietary cylinder lock 7 of the key-operated type is inserted into the distal end of the casing and secured by a pin 8. The lock has a 20 keyhole 11 at its distal end and contains a plurality of tumblers (not shown) so that a key of the correct configuration can be inserted into the keyhole to rotate a spigot 14 which projects axially from the proximal end of the lock. Two diametrically opposed 25 pins 15 project radially from the spigot 14 for engagement with a rotatable shaft member 16. A resilient plug 31 is inserted into the distal end of the lock 7 to prevent damage thereto should the firing pin of a gun be operated with the device fitted. 

30 The shaft member 16 has an externally screw-threaded axial portion 17 at its proximal end which is received within an internally threaded bore 26 of an operating member 25. This operating member is 35 non-rotatably keyed into the proximal end of the casing 1 and includes a head portion 27 of frusto-conical shape converging towards the distal

spigot 14 which in turn rotates the shaft member 16. The threaded portion 17 is thus screwed into operating member 25 which is thus translated in a distal direction. In so doing the wedging action of the 5 tapered head within the collar 21 causes the collar to radially expand into frictional engagement with the walls of the shotgun chamber, thereby locking the device firmly in place. The plunger 36 will travel with the operating member 25 so that the tooth 10 elements remain in their retracted positions. However, should an attempt be made to forcibly remove the device from the gun by administering hammer blows to the proximal end of the device, the plunger will urge the spring locking washer distally within the 15 sleeve 33 so that the tubular spigot 37 moves over the spigot 32 which in turn urges the tooth elements 40 to move towards a radial position as shown in Fig 4. The sharp outer ends of the elements thus move outwardly to bite into the wall of the cartridge chamber and 20 thereby prevent removal of the device rendering the gun useless.

If the device has not been tampered with the tooth 25 elements will of course remain in the retracted position and the device can be removed using the key to move the operating members forwardly and release the frictional coupling between the collar 21 and the wall of the chamber. As in the first embodiment the plunger 30 may be secured to a flexible extension carrying a flag member which protrudes from the gun barrel so as to indicate that the gun is fitted with the device and/or display a warning notice.

The second embodiment will, it is true, damage 35 the chamber of the gun if an attempt is made to drive it out from the muzzle end. This is deliberate and

CLAIMS

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1. A locking device for firearms, the device being of elongate form for axial insertion into an elongate chamber of a firearm, and comprising adjustment means located at a distal end of the device, locking means comprising opposed radially movable locking portions having respective mutually convergent inner surfaces, and operating means which are axially translatable into engagement with the said mutually convergent surfaces by the said adjustment means to move the locking portions outwards into engagement with the walls of the chamber and thereby prevent removal of the device from the chamber, the adjustment means comprising a key-operated lock including a plurality of tumblers.

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2. A locking device according to claim 1 in which the mutually convergent surfaces of the locking portions converge towards the distal end of the device.

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3. A locking device according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which tooth elements are carried in the device in a normally retracted position but are arranged to move radially outwards to engage the walls of the chamber upon application of force axially to the proximal end 30 of the device.

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4. A locking device according to claim 3 in which there are two of the said tooth elements, diametrically opposed and received in slots in a head portion of the device, the teeth occupying inclined positions with inner ends engaged by an axially movable proximal